During World War one the statue of liberty was viewed as an icon that was in need of defending. As seen in a poster by Joseph Pennell it stated that “liberty shall not perish from the earth if we do not buy liberty bonds”. The colors used in this poster were dark sepia and a dark brown. These colors symbolized pain and help, which was the message the author, wanted the reader to see and feel. When looking at the poster the government wants the reader to fear that if they do not buy liberty bonds the statute of liberty will die.

Many of the war posters used in World War one gave mixed messages. A poster entitled “For liberty’s sake enlist in the navy” showed liberty as a strong individual who needed defending. In this poster the torch that liberty is holding has a bright star on top of it. This star represents a map to victory, however, the title and the statue its self symbolize help and weakness. The message the government wants the reader to see is if you enlist in the navy it will insure that there will be a statue and victory.

A patriotic sheet music named “Good bye France” was a poster used to symbolize friendship. Sergeant Irving Berlin created this poster with two soldiers, an American solider and French solider they are both shaking each others hand with the statue in the background. The title reads “Good bye France, you’ll never be forgotten by the U.S.A”. The government wanted the reader to see the friendship with France is symbolized in the statue of liberty.

The propaganda posters of World War one had an emotional effect on the reader in many ways. In doing this they showed the statue of liberty as an influence to other posters, liberty as a symbol of friendship, and liberty in need of protecting. By World War two these in fluencies and views had changed.